

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 7156 號六十五白奇千七第

日壹十月十年辰庚光

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1880.

大英語 號三十月壹十英 香港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 12. BOMIA, British steamer, 740, S.W. Gaggu, Haiphong, 6th November, and Holloway 10th, General KIVOR ANDSON & Sons.

November 13. AXOZ, British steamer, 814, Hawes, Canton 11th November, General STEENSEN & Co.

November 19. ONSAGER, British s.s., 1,323, J. K. Walker, Swatow 11th November, General BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

CLERANCES AT THE HARBORMASTER'S OFFICE, November 12.

Anag, British steamer, for Shanghai, Holmoye Maru, Japanese s.s., for Kobe, Teiser, British steamer, for Amoy, Taku, German bark, for Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

November 12. W.M. MACKINNON, Dutch s.s., for Macao, &c.

November 12. ANNIE S. HALL, American 3-m. steamer, for Whampoa.

November 12. HECTOR, British steamer, for Yokohama.

November 12. FORTIS, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

November 12. JAYA, Dutch steamer, for Chinkiang.

November 12. DANUBE, British steamer, for Bangkok.

November 12. TEK-LI, German bark, for Swatow.

November 12. TRUSS, British steamer, for Shanghai.

November 12. ADVANCE, Chinese bark, for Bangkok.

November 12. TALEE, Ger. bk., for Bangkok.

PASSINGGES ARRIVED.

Par Bonton, str. from Haiphong and Holloway.

2-Chinese, str. from Swatow.—900 Chinese.

For Tales, for Bangkok.—12 Chinese.

For Tricer, str. for Amoy.—225 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

For Amoy, str. for Shanghai.—9 Chinese.

For Kokono Maru, str. for Kobe.—4 European.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Orpheus* reports left Swatow on the 1st instant, and had struck N.E. monsoon and the bad weather throughout.

The British steamship *Bombay* reports left Haiphong on the 8th instant, and Holloway on the 10th, and had strong N.E. winds with heavy sea to port.

AMOY SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

5. W. Mackinnon, Dut. s.s., from Hongkong.

5. Douglas, British steamer, from Foochow.

6. Namur, British steamer, from Hongkong.

6. Hallou, British steamer, from Tsimshau.

7. Dantie, British steamer, for Tsinan.

NINGPO SHIPPING.

OCTOBER—ARRIVALS.

4. China, German steamer, from Hongkong.

5. Advance, Siamese bark, from Shanghai.

20. Kwang-shing, Chinese str., from Shanghai.

23. Kwang-chow, British str., from Shanghai.

23. Misquito, British g.-boat, for Newtow.

November—DEPARTURES.

4. Fu-hoo, Chinese gunboat, for Swatow.

5. British steamer, for New York.

5. Kui-Sui-Wut, Siamese bark, for Bangkok.

5. Douglas, British steamer, for Hongkong.

5. Theodora, British steamer, for Tsinan.

5. Advance, Siamese bark, for Bangkok.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILÀ.

(For last Mail's Advice.)

RENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 41,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be agreed upon application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [12]

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

None.

G. FALCONER AND CO.

WATCH-AND-CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS, AND BOOKS.

No. 42, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

NOTICE.

THE Public are WARNED against RECEIVING FIVE-DOLLARS NOTES OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, numbered 1,22,000, dated 23rd May, 1879, and signed by EDWARD COPE, pro M. A. STEENSEN, N. C. COPE, Accountant; these Notes having been STOLEN. For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1880. [145]

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.

the COMMERCIAL JOURNAL FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c., &c.

Published at the Office of the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the Morning of the Departure of the English Mail, contains the

LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

REPORTS OR MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.

THE LATENT TELEGRAMS together with the POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS of the Fortnight.

The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines, Siam, Sothombra, &c., &c.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [006]

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL..... 250,000,000.

RESERVE FUND..... 210,000,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The Bank's Branch in Hongkong grants

Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial

Places in Europe and the East; buys and re-

serves for collection Bills of Exchange, and

conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange

business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON

DEPOSITS.

FOR 3 MONTHS, 3 1/2 PER ANNUM.

FOR 6 MONTHS, 4 PER ANNUM.

FOR 12 MONTHS, 5 1/2 PER ANNUM.

WILLIAM FORREST,

Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 5,000,000 of Dollars.

RESERVE FUND..... 1,000,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK.

Deputy Chairman—A. MOYLE, Esq.

Admiral—F. H. Hopkins, Esq.

M. D. Thompson, Esq.

H. L. Dabry, Esq.

H. de Courcy Forster, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., Manager.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1880. [988]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

M. ERNST LUDWIG REUTER has

been authorized to SIGN our Firm for

preparation.

PUSTAU & CO.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1880. [1660]

TO BE LET.

FIRST FLOOR AND GROUND FLOOR OF

HOUSE No. 4, PRAYA EA-TA (known as

the Blue House); Possession on the 1st of October.

Also,

THE HOUSE opposite the WANCHI PIE,

Marine Lot No. 29, containing 8 Rooms, &c.,

Gas and Water laid on; Immediate Possession.

Apply to MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1880. [1428]

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate

Rates, in First-class GODOWNS, under European

Supervision; also Vessel Agents, and

Wharf Agents.

Also, Double and Single IRON and WOODEN

BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHESTS OF

DRAWEBS, English-made Mahogany

and Blackwood Marble-top TOILET TABLES and

WASHSTANDS, and Marble-top CHAMBER

STANDS.

OFFICE DESKS, WRITING TABLES,

COPYING PRESSES, SIDE TABLES, STANDS,

AND COUNTERS.

THREE MONEY SCALES and WEIGHTS.

One TANN & SON'S Patent Fireproof IRON

SAFE.

A COTTAGE PIANO, by C. OHNER.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

Actioner.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1880. [1764]

TO LET.

THE TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, STAN-

LEY STREET, lately in the occupation of

the Tengs, now available.

THE DWELLING HOUSES, Nos. 31 and

33, WELINGTON STREET.

NOW ON SALE.
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c.
For 1880.
With which is incorporated "THE CHINA
DIRECTORY".

This Work, the ONLY one of the kind in China
or Japan, is now in the

BIG EIGHTH YEAR
in its existence, and is NOW READ FOR SALE.
It has been compiled from the MOST AUTHEN-
TIC SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to
render it THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, both as a
Dictionary and as a Work of Reference on Com-
mercial Matters.

Various additions have been made, tending to
render the Work still more valuable for re-
ference. The descriptions of each Port have
been carefully revised, and the trade statistics
brought down to the latest date obtainable.

It contains a DESCRIPTION of and
DIRECTORY for HONGKONG, MACAO, PAK-
KOK, HOKWOW, WHAMPON, CANTON, SWATOW,
AMOY, TAKAO, TAIFUNDO, TAMSUI, KEE-
LUNG, FOOCHEE, WENHWA, NINGPO, SHANG-
HAI, CHINKiang, KIUKIANG, WHU, HANKOW,
KIANG, CHENGFO, TAKU, TIENTSIN, NEW-
CHWA, PEKING, NAGASAKI, KOBE (HIGO),
OSAKA, YOKOHAMA, NIIGATA, HAKODATE,
MANILA, ILOILO, CEBU, SAIGON, CAMBODIA,
HAIPHONG, HANOI, BANGKOK, and SIN-
APORE, as well as condensed accounts of China,
Japan, the Philippines, and the Ports of An-
nam.

The Work is embellished with the following
Plans and Maps—Chromo-lithograph Plans of
VICTORIA, Hongkong, of CANTON, the FO-
REIGN SETTLEMENTS at SHANGHAI; a
Chromo-lithograph Plate of the CODE of
SIGNALS in use at VICTORIA PEAK; and
Maps of the COAST of CHINA and HONG-
KONG.

"The Chronicle and Directory for China,
Japan, and the Philippines" is published in
Two Forms—Complete at \$5, or with the Lists
of Residents, Port Descriptions and Directories,
Price of Victoria, and Code of Signals, at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily
Press Office, where it is published, or to the
following Agents:

MACAO.....Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co.,
SWATOW.....Messrs. Wilson, Nichols & Co.
AMOY.....Messrs. Morrison, Shanks & Co.
FOOCHEE.....Messrs. Hooper & Co.
NINGPO.....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghai.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall & Holt.
NORTHERN & RIVER PORTS.....Messrs. Hall & Holt and Kelly
NAGASAKI.....The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIGO, OSAKA.....Japan Gazette Office.
YOKOHAMA.....Messrs. Viuda de Leyva & Co.
MANILA.....Mr. J. H. Bloom.
SAIGON.....Messrs. Sayle & Co.
BANGKOK.....Messrs. G. & J. Julian & Co.
LONDON.....Messrs. Geer, Chapman & Co.
LONDON.....Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SANFRANCISCO.....Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchant's
Exchange.
NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettigill & Co.,
37 Park Row.
Daily Press Office, 15th January, 1880.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.
By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-
VERNOR and his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.
DRUGGISTS' SUNDAVENS.
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [31]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Communications on Editorial matters should be
addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The
Manager," and not to individuals by name.
All letters to publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name
and address with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good
faith.

Advertisements which are not ordered for a fixed
period will be continued until countermanded.

The Daily Press,
HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1880.

Mr. GIBSONS, we hear, has succeeded in
making arrangements with the Government
which admit of his going home, and he will
shortly leave the Colony. During the short
time he discharged the duties of Registrar
of the Supreme Court he succeeded in re-
ducing the confusion prevailing in the office
to something like order, and it is to be re-
gretted that his position should have been
made so disagreeable to him that he felt
impelled to endeavour to extricate himself
from it, since it entails upon the Colony the
loss of the services of a very valuable officer
in a department which so eminently required
the presence of a master hand. Whether
anything more will be heard of the dispute
between the Chief Justice and Mr. Gibson
we are not in a position to state, but the
scandal, we should imagine, was too great
to be passed over without some official
notice being taken of it at home; if, as
is supposed, the matter has been referred to
Downing-street. A clue to the position
taken up by the Chief Justice with regard
to the Registrar may be found in the evidence
he gave before the Commission appointed "to
enquire into certain offices of the Supreme
Court." Speaking with an evident soreness
against a deceased official, he said "You know
that Mr. ALEXANDER was lord and master of
the court. If I said anything, well, it was
pool-pooled. I don't choose, being Chief
Justice, to put myself in that position." Ac-
cordingly, on the arrival of an officer of Mr.
Gibson's standing, he spared no pains to
make that gentleman feel as though "my clerk,"
a position which Mr. Gibson did not choose to
quietly accept. Again, the Chief Justice says,

"What I have always complained of is this;
no letter was shown to me that was sent to or
received from the Colonial Secretary's Office."
Mr. ALEXANDER took it upon himself to act
without me. He was head of the department;

"I was the Judge only." Again, "The Registry
of the Supreme Court ought not to be ap-
proaching the shades of the thirty cent stamp."

The Pacific Mail Company's steamer City of San
Francisco, was to leave Yokohama for this port
yesterday.

"The new five and ten cent postage stamps have
been issued, the latter has been out some days,
but the former was issued yesterday. They are
designed with the older stamp, but the Queen's
head is rather more clearly defined. The

Queen's head is a bright blue somewhat similar, but more
delicate, in tint to the old twelve cent stamp.
The straw alone costs one penny to three halfpence, so that there are many people
working for three-pence per day, but strange to
say, the English plait, at the low cost of produc-

tion, cannot compete in price with the China plait.
Straw hats 22, 25, 30 pieces, compare most mu-
tually with those of 1877, 162, 362 pieces.
These hats chiefly find their market at Hankow; for
some few, however, are required at Canton. For
these they were sent to Hankow by canal, for
steamers were employed, and it is not unlikely
that the decrease of the last two years has arisen
from their having reverted to their old route.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

[FOR EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALIA, AND
CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LINE.]

LONDON, November 10th.

THE AGITATION IN IRELAND.

Meetings are being held throughout the country
to protest against the prosecution of the Land
League agitators.

THE PREMIER ON THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.

At the Guildhall Banquet, Mr. Gladstone dwelt
upon the Government's attitude regarding Ireland,
promised to examine into the land grievances, and
ask Parliament to deal with the subject, but
asserted that the paramount duty of the Govern-
ment was the maintenance of peace.

POLICE COURT.

12th November.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. HO CHOY.

PUBLIC GAMBLING.

In Ayut, with four others, were charged by
Inspector Cameron, with public gambling in
Yat Mal Tee. The first defendant was fined \$50
or two months' hard labour, the second and
third defendants were fined \$20, each or one
month's hard labour, and the fourth and fifth
defendants were fined \$5 or ten days' hard labour.

ALLEGED LUNACY.

Thomas Garcia, who was charged with being
a dangerous lunatic, was again brought up
to-day, and discharged on the certificate of the
Colonial Surgeon.

NUISANCES.

Lei Acheng, Tam Ilng, Sam Alcan, and
Kwan Teung, were summoned by Inspector German
for allowing filth to accumulate about their
dwellings, and were fined 50 cents each.

LARCENY.

Lo Kan and Chan At were convicted of
stealing \$2 worth of fish, and the first defendant
was sentenced to two months' hard labour, the
second defendant was fined \$10, or three weeks'
hard labour.

CANCELLING DRIVING.

Wang Atuk was fined \$1 or three days' hard
labour, for carelessly driving a jinrikisha on
the Queen's road.

BEFORE THE HON. M. S. TONNOCHY.

NO LIGHTS.

Chung Chan Fung, with eight others, were
fined 25 cents each, or twenty-four hours' hard
labour, for having no light or passing the night
of the 11th last.

HAWKING AND CALLING OUT.

AYAH was fined \$1 for hawking without a
license and 25 cents for calling out in a pro-
hibited district.

SILK MANUFACTURE IN SHANTUNG.

Mr. Hughes, in his report on the trade of Che-
foo for 1879, says: "The manufacture of silk and its
products in Chefoo is an important indus-
try. The town of Chefoo is a considerable
portion of the Chinese Empire, who occu-
pied the throne about 140 B.C., had a manu-
facture of silk, i.e., the Han dynasty, which
is said to be the earliest known in China.
It is also asserted that the ancient dynasties
Han, Wu, and the Sung made silk fabrics
which were made of glass with some
composition. We also learn from the
same writer that the word pol was in use
for glass at a very early time, and he quotes
from the Chinese annals that in the beginning
of the third century the king of Ts'e-kiang sent
to Ts'ai-tien, the ruler of Wei, a considerable
present of red and white silks, and some
white silk made by a glass-maker, who by means
of silk could change pliable into crystal, and
who taught the art to disciples. The Wei
dynasty reigned in northern China, and the
manufacture of glass in Shantung, extensively
practiced at the present day, perhaps even
more than in the time of the Han dynasty.
The ancient books write that a male could have
been born with a tail, and a female with
a tail, and it is said that this little mon-
ster was born in this little town, and
was a noted pest to the people. Some
of the inhabitants of this little town
are said to be descendants of this little
monster, and are called 'tail-fish.'"

Mr. Holmes said his Lordship would have
asked for a sample of the glass, but he was
not a danger to the art, and he confined
himself to the mention of a new silk product
sent to the emperor of Ts'ai-tien (A.D. 627),
and he said that a male could have
been born with a tail, and a female with
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THE TRADE IN STRAW BEAD.

The straw braid trade is thus referred to in
the report of the Commission of Customs at Chefoo
for 1879.—"Thirteen years ago this industry was
represented by an insignificant export of 1,463
pieces, thence it advanced to 27,323 pieces in
1878, and, owing to general depression of trade
in England and our season here, receded to
26,001 pieces, valued at HK. 47,325 in
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EXTRACTS.

A JEU D'ESPRIT OF GEORGE SELWYN.
Among a quantity of autograph letters addressed to George Selwyn, I have found (writes the Rev. E. Walford, Notes and Queries, this week) one in which he has written in pencil the words, "Pictorial History of England," but can find in the account of the debate in Parliament on that subject no record of it. Franklin's lines are not, I think, in George Selwyn's handwriting.

"I am afraid 'tis in vain,
To send Grouchy to Spain,
There is not a man in the nation,
More likely to hit on
The Taste of a Nation,
And seek us an accommodation;

He'll teach 'em to treat
And they think me."

To continue thus scarcely boasting,
He'll not relish the joke,
Their intention'll be known,
And give Signor Grimaldi a roasting.

Should France again try
To have a hand in the Pys,
And procure to us terms of her own,

She'll out the thing short,

And declare with our Court,

Such impertinence will not go down.

Buccastelli may boast,

How our country removed without hurt,

He'll soon be in a Pickle,

For Granache'll strike,

And tell them our Isle,

Cannot swallow their upstart Pretension."

EXILE MADE PLEASANT.

Not every criminal who incurs the penalty of banishment to Siberia is on that account to be consigned to a life of misery. If we may believe the accounts of Mr. Juchanoff's sojourn in exile, recently published by the Petersburg journal, This eminent nucleator, known throughout Russia by the significant sobriquet of "The Steller of Millions," has contrived to retain possession of the enormous fortune he acquired by high-class swindling. When condemned to deportation, he travelled to Krasnoyarsk, the town selected for his penal residence by the Imperial authorities, in princely style, attended by a suite of servants, carriages, and horses, and it would appear that he is become the leader of fashion in that Siberian city. Tailors, perfumers, and tobacconists advertise their wares under his name; he has been elected a member of the leading club, and is about to contract an alliance with a young lady belonging to one of the first families of Krasnoyarsk. His dinner parties are attended by the chief official personages of local notabilities; ladies of the best society flock to his evening receptions, and accept the splendid presents with which he judiciously courts their favour and social countenance. It is proposed by a committee of Krasnoyarsk "houses" to present him, upon his wedding day, with a wreath of laurel, lilies, and roses. Altogether, for a convicted misdeemer, undergoing sentence of banishment, he appears to be leading an uncommonly pleasant life. No so the thousands of his dupes who, having trusted their fortunes to his keeping, suffering total ruin at his hands. King William's Land would seem that it is not charity, but money, which covers a multitude of sins.

THE FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION.

THE LOST EXPLORERS.
Ahlabyang met on the eastern coast of Washington Bay at spot where she, in company with her husband and two other men with their wives, had seen ten white men dragging a sledge with a boat on it many years ago. There was another Inuit with them who did not go past the white men. The sledge was on the ice and a wide crack separated them from the white men at the interview. The women were on shore at the crack on the ice. Five of the white men put up a tent on the shore and five remained with the boat on the ice. The Inuits had a tent not far from the white men and they stayed together here five days. During this time the Inuits killed a number of seals on the ice and gave them to the white men. They gave their husband a chopping knife. He was the man who had the most intercourse with the white crew. The knife is now lost or broken and worn out. She has not seen it for a long time. At the end of five days they all started for Adelaide Peninsula, fearing that the ice, which was very rotten, might not let them across. They started at night because then the sun being low, the ice would be a little frozen. The white men followed, dragging their heavy sledges and boat, and could not cross the rotten ice as fast as the Inuits, who hasted and waited for them at Gladman's Point. The Inuits could not cross to the mainland; the ice was too rotten, and they remained in King William's Land all the summer. They never saw the white men again, though they waited at Gladman's Point fishing in the neighbouring lakes, going back and forth between the shore and lakes nearly all summer, and then went to the eastern shore near Maty Island. Some of the white men were very thin, and their mouths were dry and hard and black. They had no fur clothing on. When asked if she remembered what names any of the white men were called she said one of them was called "Aglocas" and another "Tooleooh." The latter seemed to be the chief, and it was he who gave chopping knife to his husband. (Aglocas and Tooleooh are both common Esquimaux names, and it is probable that the names as heard by the white men called resembled these in sound, and thus impressed themselves upon her mind.) Another one was called "Doktoot" (Doctor). "Tooleooh" was a little older than the others, and had a large black beard, mixed with grey. He was a bigger than any of the others—a big, broad man." Aglocas was smaller and had a brown beard about four or five inches below his chin (mentioning with her hand). "Doktoot" was a short man, with a big stomach and red beard about the same length as "Aglocas." All three were spectacles, not snow goggles, but the interpreters said, all the same size (ie., dead bodies in a tent).

THE FOLLOWING SPRING, when there was little snow on the ground, she saw a tent standing on the shore at the head of Terror Bay. There were dead bodies in the tent and outside were some covered over with sand. There was no flesh on them—notching the bones and clothes. There was a great many; she had forgotten how many. Indeed, Inuits have nothing to indicate any of the party she met before. The bones had the cords or sinews still attached to them. One of the bodies had the flesh on, but this one's stomach was gone. There were one or two graves outside. They did not open the graves at this time; saw a great many things lying around. There were knives, forks, spoons, watches, many books, clothing, blankets, and such things. The books were not taken notice of. This was the same party that came to the north before, and they were the first who saw the tent and graves. They had been in King William's Land ever since they saw the white men at the tent, and when they met him during the fall on King William's Land he told me he had never entirely recovered from the shock.

INTERVIEW WITH A NATIVE WOMAN.

I give the interview with Tootoocheer, and her son, as I recorded it in my notebook at the time, so that each reader may draw his own conclusions. Some of the statements will undoubtedly appear strange, but in the main they are perfectly intelligible and exceedingly interesting. Tootoocheer, and she was from Oobilgeek (Pelly Bay of the charts), a portion of the Netchilini country. She is the widow of Pouyetah, spoken of by Sir John Ross and Captain Hall. She appeared to be about seventy years old, and

the provisions belonging to the Franklin search party. When the party left him in August, the captain says they took over to his care a woman and three children, the family of one of the men they took on the overland journey, with instructions that he was to feed them. He had at that time about three hundred pounds of bread of the stores of the party. The family in his charge, Captain Barry says, ate about two hundred pounds of this while he had them under his care, and other hundred pounds he took away with him when he left. Thirteen of his men, he says, were down with the scurvy when he left, and he supposed that one hundred pounds of bread in the ground of the general charge made against him.

TOFORD ISLAND, NORTH HUDSON BAY, AUGUST 1ST, 1880.

My previous letter closed with the interesting testimony of the Inuit woman Ahlyang regarding the lost explorers of the Franklin expedition, and the conclusions derived therefrom.

When she had finished her statement we gave her some needles, spoons, a tin pan, and other articles that well repair her for the trouble she had taken to reach us. Here was a woman who had actually seen the poor, starving explorers and her story was replete with interest for us. Every word she uttered seemed fraught with the dread tragedy and she appeared to share our interest, for her face was full of expression. At times it was saddened with the recital of the piteous condition of the white men, and tears filled her eyes as she recalled the sad scene at the tent place where so many had perished and their bodies became food for wild beasts. It would seem from what she related to-day that the party who perished in the infelicitous winter of 1850-51 was part of the same that Ahlyang met on King William's Land. She and her friends could not get across Simpson Strait, while the white men kept on over the rotten ice, probably, at last come to pull to their boat, and then, at the mercy of the wind and ice after losing others of their number near Pfeifer River and Todd Islands, had drifted into the inlet where the dead bodies were found with them. How long it took them to reach this place will probably never be known, but there is little doubt that they were in a desperate condition; in fact, as we subsequently learned from other witnesses, there were almost unmistakable evidences of their being compelled to resort to cannibalism until at last they absolutely starved to death at this point. At least all but one, whose remains were found during the summer after our visit here, about five miles further inland.

We secured one valuable relic here in the sled used by Sir Leopold McClintock in Erebus Bay, which at that time had upon it a boat, with several skeletons inside. Since the sled came into the hands of the Inuits, it has been cut down several times. It was originally seven feet longer than at present, the runners about two inches higher and twice as far apart. But even in its present state it is an exceedingly interesting memento. We have carefully preserved it in the condition in which it has been in constant use by the Inuit who had the sled.

CURIOUS PLACE FOR A WATCH CHAIN.
His statement in reference to one of the deceased wearing a watch by a chain attached to his ears appears strange, but I give the statement as he made it. The chain may in some way have become attached to the ears, or, ridiculous as the story sounds, there may have been some eccentric person in the party who was his watch in that way, and such should prove to be the case this would certainly identify him beyond doubt. While the old woman sat in our igloo giving her statement or trying to recollect the circumstances, I succeeded in getting a good portrait sketch of her, which attracted considerable interest among the natives, and Oogeeuk, the Inuit, who toward the latter part of the interview had begun to exhibit symptoms of impatience, turned quickly around as soon as he had finished and asked to have his portrait taken also, in which I accommodated him, much to his gratification.

REGRET ON THE TESTIMONY.
In reviewing the testimony of the foregoing witness it appears confirmatory of the opinion that the skeletons found at this place were the remains of some of the party who were seen by Ahlyang and her friends on Washington Bay. She said that "Tooleooh," "Aglocas" and "Doktoot" were spectacles, and spectacles were found at the boat place. Gold watches were found here, and it is also as evidence that there were others in the party. It is probable that the five men who had a tent on shore near the tent topics were all officers. It is also a very natural deduction that the books that were found in a sealed or locked tin case, which had to be broken open, by the natives, were the more important records of the expedition and in charge of the chief surviving officers, as it is not probable that men who were reduced to the extremity that those were, and having to drag everything by hand, would burden themselves with general reading matter. The boat, judging from the relief that we found, was a very heavy one-and-a-half-hopper bottomed, for most of the keels that we saw in use among the natives were of sheet copper that they had made themselves. The boat was an absolute necessity and could not be abandoned. There is no doubt, however, that everything superfluous had been dropped from time to time until nothing remained that could possibly be disposed with, and such books as they had besides the Naval Almanac and Ephemeris, if indeed under the circumstances they would carry even them, were probably the most important records of the expedition.

PROBABLY WORK OF THE OYKZOG.
At this camp we found another interesting relic in a pine board that seems to have been part of the head of the bunk or other permanent fixture, and has the initials "L. F." in brass tacks upon it. This was picked up on the west coast of Adelaide Peninsula, near where the ship went down, that drifted through Victoria Strait, and may serve to identify that vessel, thus proving a most interesting and valuable historical relic. At the next camp, which was our last stopping place on the mainland, we met an old woman named Tootoocheer, widow of Pouyetah, who was among the first to visit the boat place. Her memory, therefore, proved to be what we had hoped of her in this, and she was so old that her memory was at fault and she would wander about in different places and relate stories without explanation.

DEAD BODIES IN A TENT.
During the year and a half that the Erebus and Terror were frozen in at Victoria Strait the officers had probably surveyed the adjacent shores very carefully and had undoubtedly made observations that were highly important. Especially would this be the case with their magnetical observations, as they were right upon the magnetic pole.

We saw some tall and very conspicuous cairns near Cape Felix, which had no records in them and were apparently erected as points of observation from the ships. As their terrible experience commenced after abandoning the vessels it is probable that their time previous to that was occupied in a manner creditable to themselves and exceedingly valuable to all interested in scientific work. The records of those observations are in all probability contained in the box which Oogeeuk now speaks of as having been found and lost beyond recovery.

An old Netchilini, named Ockarawalo, stated that five years ago he and his son, who was also present in the igloo, made an excursion along the north-western coast of King William's Land. Between Victoria Point and Cape Felix they found some things in a small cask near salt water. In a monument that they did not take down we found between the stones five jack-knives and a pair of scissors, also a small flat piece of tin, now lost; also no graves at this place. And found what from his description of the way the hands was put on top either an altar or a pedestal. A little notch of this place found a tent place and three tin cups. About Victory Point found a grave with a skeleton, clothes, and a jacket with an Indian blanket. Saw no books. In a little bay on the north side of Collinson Island was a quantity of clothes. There was plenty to show on the ground at the time they were there.

CAPTAIN BARRY'S STATEMENT.

In an interview with Captain Barry, who went northward with Lieutenant Schwatka's party, yesterday afternoon, at his residence in this city, the captain denied the statement contained in the telegram of Wednesday. She is the widow of Pouyetah, spoken of by Sir John Ross and Captain Hall. She appeared to be about seventy years old, and

was also present in the igloo, made an excursion along the north-western coast of King William's Land. Between Victoria Point and Cape Felix they found some things in a small cask near salt water. In a monument that they did not take down we found between the stones five jack-knives and a pair of scissors, also a small flat piece of tin, now lost; also no graves at this place. And found what from his description of the way the hands was put on top either an altar or a pedestal. A little notch of this place found a tent place and three tin cups. About Victory Point found a grave with a skeleton, clothes, and a jacket with an Indian blanket. Saw no books. In a little bay on the north side of Collinson Island was a quantity of clothes. There was plenty to show on the ground at the time they were there.

(To be continued.)

THE DAILY PRESS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1880.

A JEU D'ESPRIT OF GEORGE SELWYN.

Among a quantity of autograph letters addressed to George Selwyn, I have found (writes the Rev. E. Walford, Notes and Queries, this week) one in which he has written in pencil the words, "Pictorial History of England," but can find in the account of the debate in Parliament on that subject no record of it. Franklin's lines are not, I think, in George Selwyn's handwriting.

"I am afraid 'tis in vain,
To send Grouchy to Spain,
There is not a man in the nation,
More likely to hit on
The Taste of a Nation,
And seek us an accommodation;

He'll teach 'em to treat
And they think me."

To continue thus scarcely boasting,
He'll not relish the joke,
Their intention'll be known,
And give Signor Grimaldi a roasting.

Should France again try
To have a hand in the Pys,
And procure to us terms of her own,

She'll out the thing short,

And declare with our Court,

Such impertinence will not go down.

Buccastelli may boast,

How our country removed without hurt,

He'll soon be in a Pickle,

For Granache'll strike,

And tell them our Isle,

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